

Rogers City's long and distinguished history began in the late 1860's when William B. Rogers and his partner, Albert Moliter, hired Frederick Denny Larke to locate and land in northern Michigan for their company. The expedition led Mr. Larke to a beautiful area in northern Michigan, known in the 1860's as Alpena County. After returning to Detroit, Mr. Larke organized a number of German and Polish emigrants and returned to Alpena County in the spring of 1869. Rogers City was incorporated in 1877, just 2 years after the Presque Isle area broke away from Alpena to become its own county.

Although Frederick Larke was responsible for leading the settlers to the area, Albert Moliter is more often recognized as the founder. Mr. Moliter was an educated man who had a lot of influence in the small town. He began many businesses, including a store, but was unpopular with his fellow citizens. The resentment toward Mr. Moliter, real or unreal, culminated in tragedy when an individual shot and killed him as he worked in his store.

Albert Moliter was not the only educated man in Rogers City. The town's first two mayors were Charles Pfanneschmidt and Philip O'Farrell. Dr. Pfanneschmidt was one of two doctors in the area and the only dentist. Many other men made their marks and expanded Rogers City through business ventures which included Wendy's Saloon, the Kitchen House, Larke's Drugstore, and finally the county's courthouse.

With all of the distinguished men in Rogers City's history, the men who the town was named after never set foot in the area. William Evan Rogers was instrumental in financing and organizing the expedition that led to Presque Isle County but as a prominent figure from the east coast he never found a desire to move to the remote land many miles north of Detroit.

Surrounded by dense forests of white and Norway pine, white cedar, hemlock, and heavy hardwood, timber became Rogers City main industry. The town is located right on Lake Huron. By using its dock the town found an efficient way to transport the timber downstate. No railway went as far north as Presque Isle County and the automobile had not yet been introduced. The community did all of its trading by vessel.

Eventually, too many people settled in the area. All of the trees were wiped out and no other industry appeared profitable in northern Michigan. Crawford's Quarry, later renamed Calcite, was located just 2½ miles from Rogers City. There was fierce competition between these two towns especially since Quarry had attempted to become the county seat but Rogers City was awarded the honor. Crawford's Quarry lost many of its citizens and the whole city seemed to shut down.

Suddenly, in 1910, a demand for high-calcium limestone was created. Calcite, formerly known as Crawford's Quarry, housed the largest limestone quarry in the world. Once again, Calcite was alive and booming. As jobs opened up more people moved to Rogers City. In 1912, Rogers City had a population of 600. By 1950, more than 4,000 people resided in the town.

With the new industry came a renewed need for a railway that came all the way to Rogers City. On December 18, 1911, the residents of Rogers City welcomed their first train.

Every citizen was waiting at the depot with bated breath. A huge "Welcome" sign hung above the tracks. When the train arrived the entire town broke out in cheers and laughter. One observer stated that the date December 18, 1911, means the same for Rogers City, as the date July 4, 1776, means for the United States.

Mr. Speaker, today Rogers City is a proud community, just as it was on December 18, 1911, and in the spring of 1869 when it incorporated. This small community has stayed together through good times and bad. Many citizens can trace their roots back to one of the original 21 names signed on the original petition for incorporation. It is this pride in their community that has kept Rogers City so strong for the last 125 years. On behalf of northern Michigan and the entire Nation, I would like to congratulate Rogers City on this, their 125th anniversary.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO KOHLER AND CAROL MCINNIS ON THEIR 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order to congratulate Kohler and Carol McInnis, my father and mother, on their Golden 50th Wedding Anniversary on August 27, 1996. They will celebrate the occasion by renewing their vows during mass at St. Stephen's Catholic Church in Glenwood Springs, CO. Glenwood Springs has been their home for more than 45 years, and they have many, many friends throughout the area.

Kohler and Carol have six children, Michael McInnis of Boulder, Kohler McInnis II of Durango, Kathy Krey of Glenwood Springs, Patty McInnis-Cole of Evergreen, Carie McInnis-Raum of Grand Junction, and Scott McInnis of Grand Junction.

In addition, Kohler and Carol have 12 grandchildren, all of whom will be joining in the celebration.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues some background on these two very special people. Originally from Walsenburg, CO, my parents moved to Glenwood Springs in 1952, where my father, a small businessman, owned and operated a hardwood store. While my mother was a dedicated and hardworking homemaker of six children all of whom were very well behaved, my father became a member of the First Industrial Bank board, and later was part of the group which opened the Bank of Glenwood.

It is rare that a Congressman would profess love in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, but in this situation, it comes very easy. I extend my love and congratulations to them both on their Golden Anniversary.

#### THE ADMINISTRATION'S FOREIGN POLICY RECORD

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, Secretary of State Christopher testified on July 31, 1996,

before the International Relations Committee. It is an appropriate time to review the administration's foreign policy, and I would like to submit for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD my opening remarks.

#### OPENING STATEMENT BEFORE THE HOUSE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE

(By Lee H. Hamilton)

Mr. Secretary, welcome to the Committee. I look forward to your testimony. Since this may be one of the last times you testify before this committee during the 104th Congress, I also want to commend you personally for your efforts, and foreign policy accomplishments.

These have not been the easiest four years. We have had a difficult time defining our interests since the end of the Cold War. The single overwhelming threat from the Soviet Union is gone, replaced by any number of threats, including ethnic conflict, weapons proliferation, drugs, rogue states and terrorism.

Amidst this difficult environment, I believe the Administration has achieved a number of important foreign policy successes. They include reform in Russia, and Middle East peace.

On the most difficult question—U.S. intervention—the President has made the tough calls and achieved tangible results: in Haiti and Bosnia, and on the financial side, in Mexico. Let's face it: Without U.S. leadership during the past four years, thugs would be ruling Haiti, Bosnia would still be at war, and the Mexican economy would be in a free fall. We all know these successes are fragile; in today's world, no foreign policy achievement is permanent. But so far, so good.

The Administration has also had important success in arms control: the permanent extension of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty; the removal of all nuclear weapons from Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus; and a freeze on North Korea's nuclear program.

The economic record is also impressive. The President has tied together economic and foreign policy as well as any Administration in memory. During the first three years of the Administration, U.S. exports grew 31%. The U.S. economy has created a net 9 million new jobs since the Administration took office: Europe has lost 3 million jobs. The trade agreements initiated or concluded by the Administration have kept the world trading system open and unlocked new markets for U.S. products—with direct benefits for American consumers.

Most important of all, the United States is at peace. That is not small achievement.

You have unfinished business and some difficult tests ahead of you: relations with China; the Comprehensive Test-Ban talks; next steps in Bosnia; and keeping the Middle East peace process on track. I am sure these questions will come up today.

What impresses me most is that the President has decided that America must lead. He has decided that protecting and promoting our interests requires American leadership. This comes at a time when there are strong voices and actions by the Congress to cut resources and the American presence overseas. As he showed at the recent G-7 summit in France, the President is a skilled and highly respected world leader. Mr. Secretary, I commend you, and the President, for your record of accomplishment.